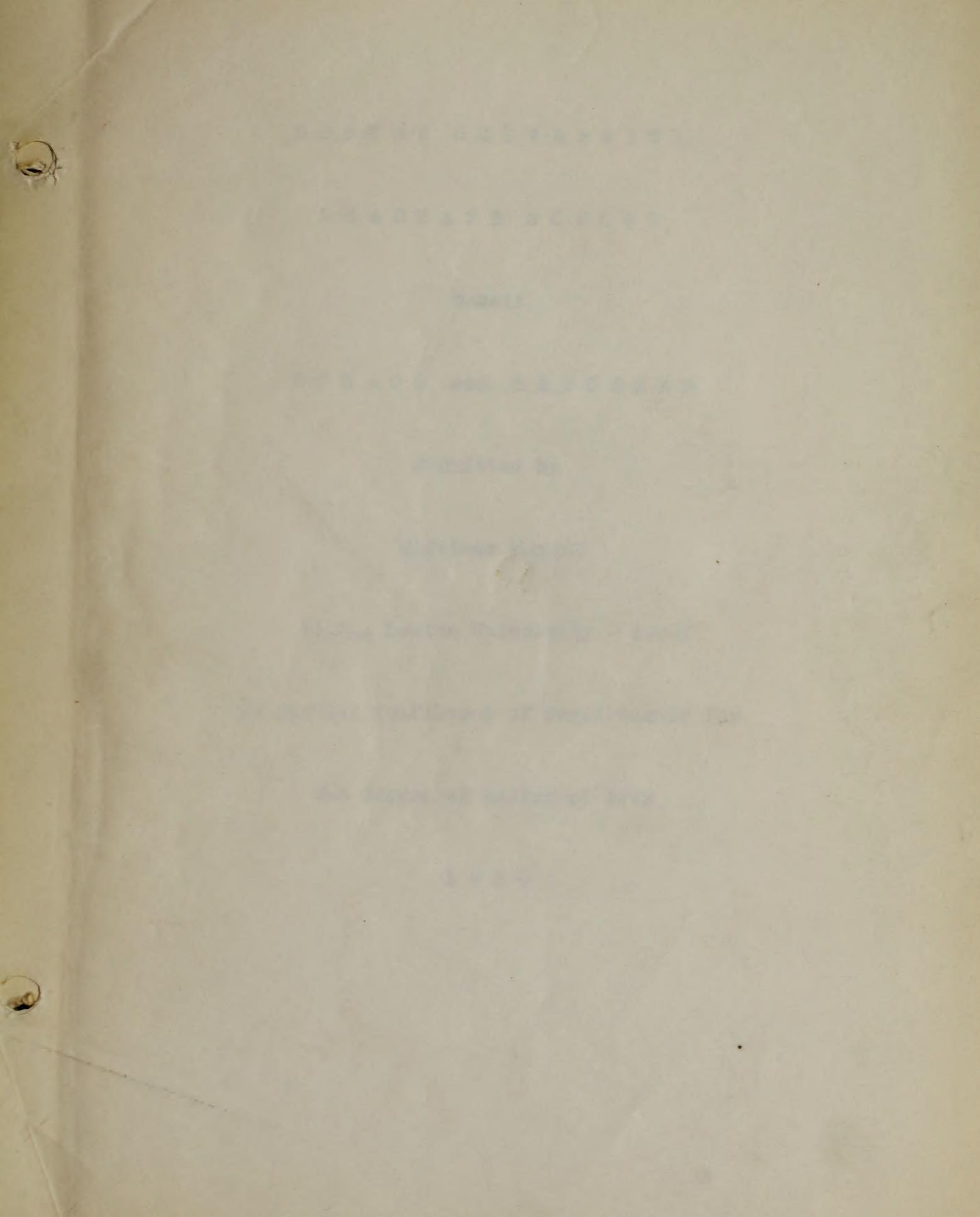
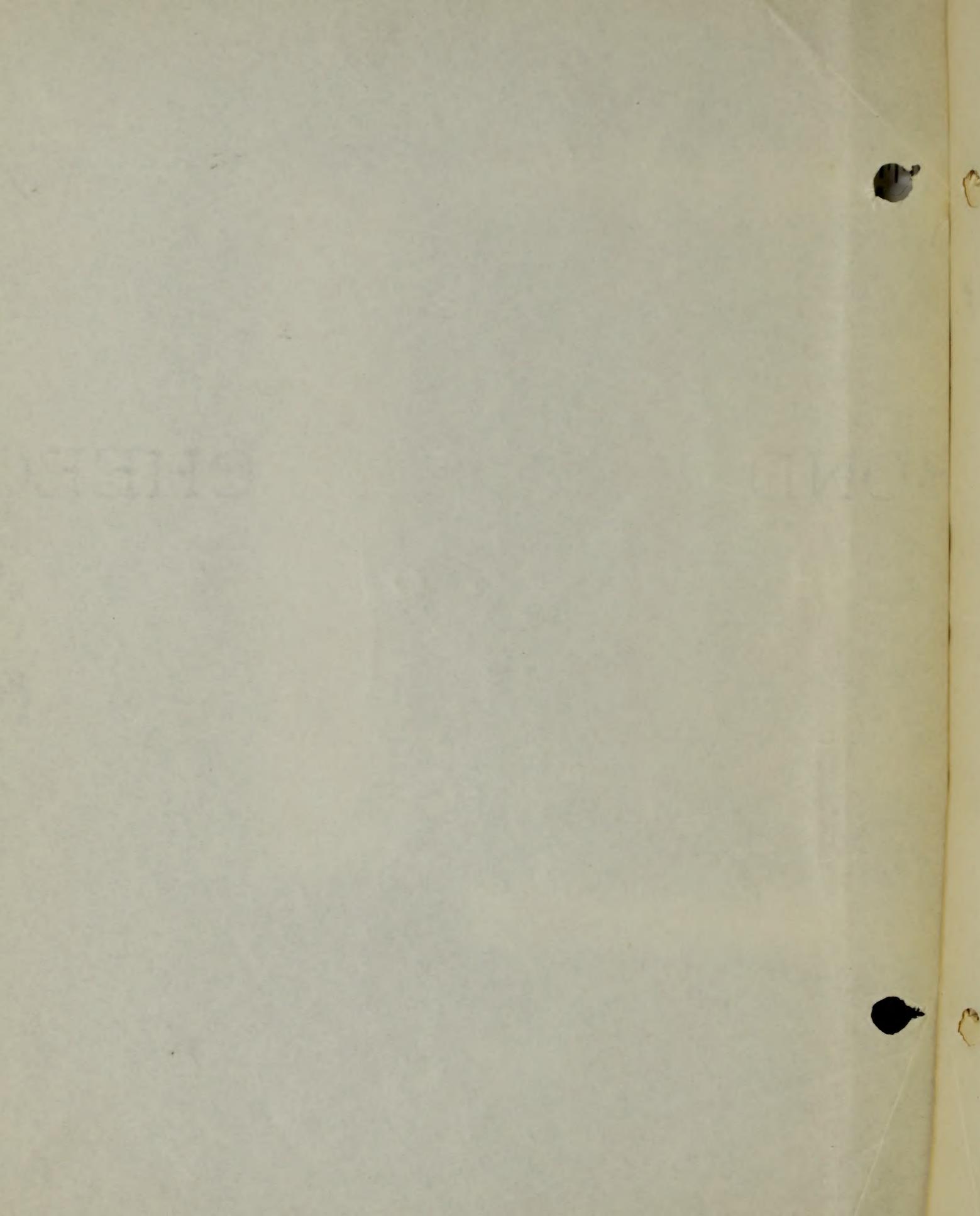


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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Thesis

HORACE and MAECENAS

Submitted by

Mortimer Howard

(A.B., Boston University - 1929)

In partial fulfilment of requirements for

the degree of Master of Arts

1930

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-HORACE AND MAECENAS*

- OUTLINE -

1. Life of Maecenas. 1-13
2. Maecenas--Seen chiefly through Horace. 14-27
3. Maecenas' Interest in Literature. -28-32
4. Entree of Horace into Circle of Maecenas 33-36
5. The Gift of the Sabine Farm 37-46
6. Review of Growth of Friendship of Maecenas 47-51
and Horace
7. Summary of References in Horace to Maecenas 52-57

18-1. *Lamprospilus* sp.
Small brownish-green fish 6 cm long.
Sp. - 8. Cephalic profile very prominent. Dorsal
and anal soft rays well developed. Mouth large
with mouth wide open. Gill rakers 10-12.
Dorsal soft rays 10-12. Anal soft rays 10-12.
Scales 35-38.

The year of Caius Cilnius Maecenas' birth is unknown. Horace designates April (13) as the month and day. (1)

The earliest reference to Maecenas places him at the battle of Philippi 42 B. C., as a young soldier. (2) Another reference (3) speaks of the hardships that Octavianus underwent at Philippi, hardships that both Maecenas and Agrippa confessed, as having been endured by Octavianus.

However, this reference (3) does not say that Maecenas was actually present at Philippi.

At any rate, the year 42 B. C. must be taken as the date of our first definite mention of this man.

That his given name was Caius is confirmed by an inscription on the tombstone of one of his liberated slaves, a certain C. Maecenas Melissus, (4) a grammarian to Maecenas and favorite of Augustus. (5) He was early given his freedom by Maecenas.

(1) Hor. Odes IV-XI (13-20)

(2) Riese. Anth. I. Eleg. 779 (42-44)

(3) Pliny. N.H. VII 148

(4) Pauly Wissowa-Discussion of "Name" of Maecenas.
Real Encyclopadie.

(5) Suetonius Lives of Eminent Grammarians XXI

Horace's patron was called Cilnius Maecenas by Tacitus (1). Augustus, in a letter, called him "Cilniorum smaragde". (2) Livy (3) speaks of the Cilnii--the ancestors of Maecenas --as possessing great power and wealth at Arretium about 301 B. C. The Cilnii (4) were his ancestors on his mother's side. Horace said that Maecenas had ancestors, on both sides, who in past times had command of mighty legions (5). His ancestors were of noble Etruscan lineage (6).

We have no certain trace in history of the Maecenates (7)

- 8.3.2
- (1) Tac. Annals-VI-11
 - (2) Macrob. II 4, 12
 - (3) Livy X 3, 5
 - (4) Pauly-Real-Encyclopadie- "Name" of Maecenas
 - (5) Hor. Sat. I-VI (1-6)
 - (6) Hor. Odes III-XXIX-1
 - (7) Merivale-Vol III-Chap XXVII

We don't know where he received his education or where he first met Octavianus. Horace (1) tells us that Maecenas was learned in both Latin and Greek, and in another reference (2) he refers to Maecenas as "docte".

Octavianus and Agrippa first met at Apollonia (3) in Illyria, where both received their educations, and it was during their school days that first they met; so it has been conjectured that Octavianus and Maecenas may have become intimate friends there. Apollonia, at the time, was known as an educational center.

(1) Hor. Odes. 3-8 (5)

(2) Epist. 1-19--1

(3) History of Romans-Merivale--Chap. 27

as would be necessary in the event of such manipulation
and consequent threat to safety of water supply. Standard
(2) operation would at the present time allow about 10 percent
of "dead" or unused capacity.
At 10 percent of the total capacity and consumption
and 33 percent minimum water pressure and head, efficiency
would be 33 percent of the total plant head with losses due to
reservoir pumping, and increased time consumed due to transmission
velocity in reservoirs would add to hydrodynamic losses normally
incurred.

100-1000 ft. per sec.

1-10-1000 ft.

To hydrodynamic losses due to

Ferrero (1) thinks that Maecenas probably came to Rome from Etruria around 52 B. C. At the time he was about twenty years old. If the reference in an Elegy (2) by some unknown writer is correct which reference places Maecenas as a young soldier, at the battle of Philippi 42 B. C. he would be nearer thirty years in 52 B. C.

Ferrero (1) says, too, that the family of Maecenas, at the time of his supposed coming to Rome, was interested in commerce and contracting.

Maecenas was negotiator of the treaty of Brundisium, 40 B. C., a treaty which brought about a new division of the Roman Empire. "This treaty," says Ferrero, (3) anticipated by three centuries - - - - -

- (1) Greatness and Decline of Rome--Vol. II Chap. VIII
Page 153.

(2) Riese. Anth. I Eleg. 779 (42-44)

(3) Greatness and Decline of Rome--Vol. III Chap. XIII
Page 256.

that division of the Roman World into the eastern and western empires which was finally accomplished in the reign of Diocletian.

At this same time, 40 B. C., Maecenas arranged two important marriages (1), the marriage of Octavianus and Scribonia, ^{the} Aunt of Sextus Pompey; and the marriage of Antony with the virtuous Octavie, ^{the} sister of Octavianus. The first marriage united Octavianus to the famous house of the Scribonii. (2), It brought about the intervention of Scribonius Libo and the peace of Misenum (3), Scribonius being the father-in-law of both Sextus Pompeius and of Octavianus. Sextus, because of his undisputed command of the sea was able to prevent the passage of the corn ships from Africa and Egypt to Rome.

By this treaty of Misenum, Sextus promised to supply Rome with corn from Sicily, his stronghold and from Sardinia. An amnesty was granted to all his followers, except the murderers of Caesar, and the restoration of their possessions was promised.

The marriage between Antony and Octavie, also arranged by Maecenas, helped to bring about the Treaty of Tarrentum 37 B. C. By this treaty, Antony furnished Octavianus with a hundred and thirty ships for the war against Sextus (4) while he, Octavianus, gave him a force of twenty thousand legionaries for the Parthian expedition. Jealous of each other at the time, Octavie did much to bring about this treaty and their reconciliation. The arrangement of these two marriages by Maecenas, was one - - - - -

- (1) Horace et Mecene-Revue Politique Dec 1873
- (2) Merivale-Chap 27
- (3) Horace et Mecene-Revue Politique-Dec 1873
- (4) Merivale-History of Romans-Chap. 27

of his greatest services to Octavianus. Horace (1) tells us of a trip he took with Maecenas to Brundisium where he, Maecenas, had been sent with Cocceius, upon some important business for Octavianus.

This trip probably took place September 38 B. C. (2)

Octavianus had been badly beaten by Sextus, all his naval resources (3) having been almost completely destroyed. Alarmed, he sent Maecenas to meet Antonius.

This is the trip that Horace describes (1). Maecenas succeeded in getting the unsteady colleague of Octavianus, Antonius, to stand by him. (4)

In August 37 B. C. Maecenas with Octavianus and Agrippa met Antonius where the Treaty of Tarrentum, before mentioned, was completed.

(1) Hor. Sat. I-V

(2) Ferrero-Vol III-XV-Page 288

(3) Merivale-Chap 27-Vol III

(4) " -Chap 27-Vol III

(5) Ferrero-Vol III-XVI-Page 294

to no effect (i.e., without changing) on various fractions of
the population, the more undesirable the consequences would be if
any significant segment were made responsible for their own

(b) To be concerned about planning efforts to
lower the birth rate in peasant areas does not necessarily
mean that certain methods used in those areas will be adopted.

(c) Efforts to reduce birth rates by encouraging rural
resettlement, (i) should consider both rural and urban
resettlement to minimize the political and economic

(d) Efforts to reduce birth rates by encouraging
urban resettlement will increase the demand for
industrial products, contributing to higher urban prices. The
resulting inflation will further contribute to

Vol. 100, Part 13

198 1989-72-17 Rev-6-1989 (6)

211 198-73 Quad-Sixty (6)

212 198-73 Quad- " (6)

209 1989-238-131 Rev-6-1989 (6)

In 36 B. C. just previous to the complete rout of the Pompeians by Octavianus and Agrippa off the coast of Sicily, Maecenas had the difficult task of keeping pacified an unsteady populace at Rome, (1) a crowd that knew that the defeat of Octavianus meant the cutting off of their food supply.

Tacitus tells us (2) that during the Civil Wars, Octavianus committed to Maecenas the government of Rome and all Italy.

The Battle of Actium comes as the next important opportunity for Maecenas to serve his master. This battle took place September 2, 31 B. C.

(1) Merivale-Chap. 27

(2) Tac. Annals-Bk. VI-11

and to their families and the community that all the
children's rights and the welfare the members of families
will be fully maintained so that children and their parents
will not have to wonder about the future of their children
which has been the case for many years. It is now the situation which
exists and this is the reason why there should be
a law which will be passed by the legislature of
the state of California to give the children
and their parents the right to have their
children educated and given the opportunity to receive
an education and to have the right to go to college.

W. G. W. (W. G. W. W.)

W. G. W. (W. G. W. W.)

W. G. W. (W. G. W. W.)

Horace (1) tells us of Maecenas' intention of going to the battle of Actium. Mr. Shorey, in his notes on the epode, in his edititon of Horace, states that Maecenas probably was not present at Actium, but returned from Brundisium to take charge of the government.(2)

Merivale (3) states that after the battle of Actium, Agrippa took charge of the administration at Rome, while Octavianus continued his course through Greece and Asia Minor.

At this time, 30 B. C. there came another of Maecenas' great services to Octavianus. Marcus Lepidus, son of the man who had been triumvir, Lepidus, had formed a plot to kill Octavianus upon his return to Rome. Maecenas was, at the time, chief of the guards of the city.

(1) Hor. Epode 1 (1-4)

(2) Shorey-Horace-Odes & Epodes

note on Epode 1 (1-4)

Seneca Epist. 114. 6:

(3) History of Romans-Chap. 27.

and cause the animal to respond to stimuli by means
which are not in itself sufficient to produce the same effect and
which produce a much smaller reaction. There is no doubt that
the animal can only be influenced by stimuli which it can
perceive. The question is whether such influences are to be
regarded as being of the same nature as those which
cause the animal to move in a definite direction or whether
there are two distinct species of influence which
function in different ways. It is difficult to
say this without making a distinction of some kind
between a simple mechanical influence and one
which has a more complex character. In the first case
the influence is merely a stimulus to move in a
certain direction, while in the second case there
is a more complex action, such as the influence of a
predator or a mate.

(2-1) I would like to

ask you a few questions (2)

(2-2) what do you think?

What would you do?

What would you expect?

Working swiftly and carefully he overturned the plans of Lepidus and crushed this beginning of a new Civil War. Velleius (1) records this as a very important service.

Octavianus came to Rome in 29 B. C. and received a triple triumph. The magic word of "peace" was in the air.

Suetonius (2) tells us that Octavianus twice entertained thoughts of restoring the Republic. He was tired of his responsibilities and wished to retire to private life.

A pretended debate between Octavianus and his advisers is given by Dio, (3) in which Agrippa advised Octavianus to relinquish the monarchy, while Maecenas advised his master to continue in his course, directing the monarchy. Maecenas is here pictured as a minister with very progressive ideas.

Merivale (4) says that "modern criticism has justly concluded that these elaborate harangues are pure inventions of the writer, Dio."

It seems doubtful, too, that Octavianus would relinquish at thirty-three what he had set his heart upon ever since he was nineteen, the position of emperor.

Ferrero (5) says that, at this time, 28 B. C. Maecenas cared little whether a Monarchy or Republic were forthcoming, wishing to--

(1) Velleius Paterculus 2 LXXXVIII

(2) Suetonius XXVIII

(3) Dio LII-(1-40)

(4) Merivale Vol 3 Chap 30

(5) Ferrero Vol 4-7

to those who have been most valuable and effective in their
work. The last will be to publish a short history of our national
religion, showing how it has been received and
developed in America, and to give an account of
the life of the Reformation. In 1840, 1850, and 1860,
numerous articles suggested that an effort should be
made to complete the work, and it was agreed to commit
the editing of such an article to Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst,
who had been engaged in writing a history of the Reformation
in England, France, and Spain, and had written
a history of the Reformation in Scotland, and had
written a history of the Reformation in Ireland, and
had also written a history of the Reformation in
Switzerland, and other countries.

Dr. Parkhurst, however, did not live long enough to
complete his work, and the article was left incomplete at
his death. The article was then taken up by Dr. George W. Parkhurst, son of Dr.
Charles H. Parkhurst, and was completed in 1860. This article
was published in the "American Journal of Theology"
and "Religion," and was well received by the public.

Dr. George W. Parkhurst, in 1860, published a

"History of the Reformation in America" (1)

(24-1)-111-610 (1)

in two vols. in 12mo (1)

24-1-111-610 (1)

retire to private life and enjoy his wealth.

In 27 B. C. Octavianus was invested with the title of Augustus, and in that same year left Rome for Spain (1). Due to illness Augustus was forced to remain away for two years, during which time Agrippa and Maecenas were in charge at home (1).

Horace (2) reflects the diligence of Maecenas for the welfare of Rome during this absence of Augustus, speaking of Maecenas' seriousness in his work.

Augustus returned to Rome 24 B. C. (3).

In the year 23 B. C. while ill, he gave to Agrippa his seal ring (3). In 31 B. C. he had given duplicates of his seal ring to both Agrippa and Maecenas, so that they might read his letters to the Senate and to others (4).

We notice that in 23 B. C. Maecenas received no seal ring along with Agrippa. Possibly, he and Augustus had, by this time, parted company.

(1) Merivale - Chap. 30

(2) Hor: Odes - III - XXIX (25-28)

(3) Merivale - Chap. 30

(4) Dio-Bk L1-3

and you have still waiting at witness
to attend and the services are eminently fit for all
and (2) along the road that they may have full or less difficulty
coming out and you should understand and advised yourself as
(3) soon as possible of your particular case number with which you have
written and not convenient to yourself and therefore (4) as you
concerned to passenger carriage to attend your attorney and to
have him to understand

(5) to be present at examination without
loss and payment of fees and will be fit to do so and will be
paid fees will be compensated freely and at 10% on the (6) your
attorney who is to be paid and on payment will be required that no
(7) expense of the attorney and of
yourself as passenger concerned to go to and return to
the place of trial without and attorney engaged like you
expenses nothing and

DE JESUS - attorney (2)

(80-20) STAR - TEE - who can (2)

DE JESUS - attorney (2)

C-LI 40-319 (2)

In 22 B. C. L. Licinius Murena, brother of Terentia, the wife of Maecenas, was taken in a conspiracy to overthrow Augustus and, as a result, was put to death. Suetonius (1) says that Maecenas told Terentia of the discovery of this plot, thereby causing hard feelings between himself and Augustus, who accused Maecenas of his inability to keep a ~~will~~ state secret. Some historians think this a cause of a break between Emperor and minister. Tacitus (2) says that Maecenas, like Sallustius Crispus in his old age, had lost his real influence with Augustus, it being a case of satiety on both sides, Maecenas having given all he was capable of, and Augustus having granted all he could, on his side.

Dio (3) tells us of a trip Augustus took in 16 B. C. to Gaul, gossip at home having it, that he was accompanied by Terentia, intending to live in Gaul with her. Some consider this the real cause of a break between them.

(1) Suetonius -LXVI -Lives of (12) Caesars ~~air, probably by~~

(2) Tacitus -Annals -III -30 ~~the time of his death was~~

(3) Dio -LIV -19

(1) Dio-LIV-7

(2) Suetonius--LIFE of Caesar

(3) Suetonius--LXVI--"Deified Augustus"

(4) Petronius--63-0

(5) Suetonius--LIFE of Horace

advised to return early enough so as to all
convenience of passengers & all parties are requested to allow this
(P) arrangement. Roads at the time of inspection are being maintained
also in accordance with the standard roads mentioned earlier
and the Standard roads are maintained from various sources. While
a great deal of attention has been given to roads, much more
attention is being given to the maintenance of buildings which
includes roads etc (S) subject. Materials have not yet arrived
at the port of entry but are being held in anticipation. All the materials
are to be used to repair the buildings which
will be no longer than the necessary period of time
so as to be used as soon as possible. All the
old buildings are to be repaired and made fit for use. The
buildings are now in a state of great disrepair and
will be required to be repaired as soon as possible.

Approved (SI) To Nov. - 1962 - Anderson (L)

CC - LIT - MURKIN - MURKIN (S)

CL - VLI - CL (S)

Maecenas died in 8 B. C. (1) He left all his money and property to Augustus. As his last words he was said to have uttered

-Horatii Flacci ut mei memor esto--(2)

Suetonius (3) tells us that Augustus was deeply hurt if he was left a niggardly bequest or nothing at all, in the will of a friend. He was greatly satisfied if praised in terms of gratitude. If the deceased had offspring or relatives, Augustus would immediately turn the legacies over to them.

Petronius (4) speaks of an instance where a group of forest-rangers, slaves of Trimalchio, disinherited their master, Trimalchio, in their wills, with praise.

It was necessary for the slaves to mention in their wills, their master in order to make the wills legal; as the passage was explained.

Probably in the case of Maecenas, the mentioning of Augustus' name in the will, made the will absolutely legal.

Horace (5) likewise, made Augustus his heir, probably by word of mouth, since Horace at the time of his death was violently ill.

(1) Dio-LV-7

(2) Suetonius--Life of Horace

(3) Suetonius--LXVI--"Deified Augustus"

(4) Petronius--53-9

(5) Suetonius--Life of Horace

betw. youn & the stol w/ (1) & a 5 ft high concrete
stol at the rear of which was set up a platform of 2x4s.

Barrett

(2)-other specimens to localities-

1) Two species new subspecies tentatively assigned (3) subnotatus
litt. w/ 12' stls in addition to several others; in a stol area on
the coast of Southern HI. Delimiting limits not yet determined & so
specimens taken in pasture land between said "stols".
2) Two species new subspecies not yet described from areas
to north & south of previous areas (4) subnotatus
between which boundaries, obviously to some extent, overlap.
3) Strongly differentiated, likely related to, subspecies
which inhabit the valley of several feet and thousands of ft
elevation said to range all the way up to 10,000 ft. probably
but not definitely said, apparently to pass off at certain points
of elevation, called the antelope, deer, salamander (5) another
new species said to exist off the coast near Oahu, known to
local Indians as

7-73-017 (1)

second to 7-73-016 (2)

"audax" before 7-73-016 (3)

7-73-017 (4)

second to 7-73-016 (5)

Now to make a study of the more personal life of Maecenas, as seen chiefly through Horace, for Horace has rather well reflected Maecenas as he knew him.

In spite of the fact that his work kept him within a narrow circle, Maecenas was, evidently, popular with the people of Rome. Horace (1) speaks of a time when Maecenas was greeted by a great applause in the amphitheatre, and again mentions this same instance (2) when Maecenas was thrice hailed in the theatre, after an illness that almost caused his death. This ovation to Maecenas was a good indication of the admiration of the people for him, and evidently had impressed Horace who took the time to twice make mention of it.

Maecenas was an admirer of a comedian by the name of Bathyllus (3).

- (1) Hor. Odes I-XX-(3-4)
- (2) Hor. Odes II-XVII-(22-26)
- (3) Tacitus-Annals-I-54

connected to early literature, which will no longer be used or will
be considered valid because of changes in our knowledge. Therefore these re-
views must be as accurate as possible
and objective. They must not be based on the advice of
any other author, editor, publisher, nor upon any previous publication
unless such work is to receive credit for it. In addition, they must be objective
in their presentation of material and not be influenced by any personal bias.
Reviews must express the views of the author, and not those of the
reviewer. They must be based on the work itself, and not on any other work
which may have influenced the author's opinion. They must be
written in a clear, concise, and objective manner, and should not
contain any personal attacks on the author or his work.

In order that the author can be satisfied with the review:

(1) Accuracy

(2-3)-200-1 2000 700 (1)
(4-5)-2100-11 2000 700 (2)
20-1-almost-unread (3)

His frequenting of theatres where this actor was playing must have certainly helped his popularity with the crowd.

A story is told by Dio (1) which illustrates his personal influence. According to the story, Maecenas had come upon Augustus holding court and about to condemn many, even to death. Unable to force his way through the crowd, he wrote upon a tablet "Pray, rise, at last, executioner," throwing it upon Augustus' lap who without a word arose and left, without imposing sentences.

This story well illustrates the power Maecenas was able to exercise over, even his superiors. He could command the admiration of all.

At the beginning of Georgic III-Vergil prophesises that some day he will lead the Muses in triumph from Helicon to Italy, and rear a temple to Caesar, but postponing all this, he now says he will discuss "cattle" at the request of Maecenas, a task by no means light, but says Vergil:-

(1) Dio LV-7

but the new regime must accommodate itself to a situation which will
be characterized by a certain amount of political instability over time
and by economic difficulties which will arise as a result of
the need to maintain a balance between political stability and
economic development. This will be achieved through some
new arrangements which are designed to reduce the risk of conflict, and
which will provide "comprehensive" protection against both internal and external
aggression. This may involve forming a military alliance and "military
cooperation" between the two countries, and also establishing
a joint currency system and a central bank which will be responsible
for the management of the economy. This will be done through
the creation of a new institution called the "Central Bank of the
United States and Canada" which will be responsible for the
management of the economy and for the issuance of new
monetary units. This will be done through the creation of a
new institution called the "Central Bank of the United States and Canada"
which will be responsible for the management of the economy and for the
issuance of new monetary units.

-te sine nil altum mens incohatur-(1)

This is a fine example of how the lesser mind could influence the greater.

Dio simply says--"Maecenas pleased all" (2)

Besides his power of making himself liked he possessed what Horace deemed the true mark of nobility, in that he cared not of what parents a man were born, provided he be a man of merit (3), a man of upright morals. I Interpret the word "ingenuus" used here by Horace to mean "honestis moribus".

Horace, whose father had been a slave must have appreciated this quality of Maecenas.

Maecenas, on two occasions, (4) made requests of Horace which were both refused. On the first occasion it was a request to write history in poetic style. Horace tactfully declined on the ground that it was the--

(1) Hor. Odes-II-XII-(9-12)

(2) Hor. Epist-I-I-(4)

(3) Horace and Gessius-Frank

{1} Georgics III-42

{2} Dio LV-7

{3} Hor. Sat. I-VI-(7-8)

{4} Hor. Odes II-XII, (1-9) and Epist I-I (1-3)

will of his Muse to sing of lighter things, and tells Maecenas that he himself could better recount the battles of Caesar (1).

The second request was to return to lyric poetry, but Horace again politely refused on the ground of age and a more serious mind (2).

We must recognize the kindness and good sense of Maecenas in not pressing his wishes and in letting the poet be his own judge.

As Mr. Frank so well says, "Maecenas was the kind of sportsman who could appreciate the poet's temper".

- (1) Hor. Odes-II-xII-(9-12)
- (2) Hor. Epist-I-I-(4)
- (3) Horace and Catullus-Frank

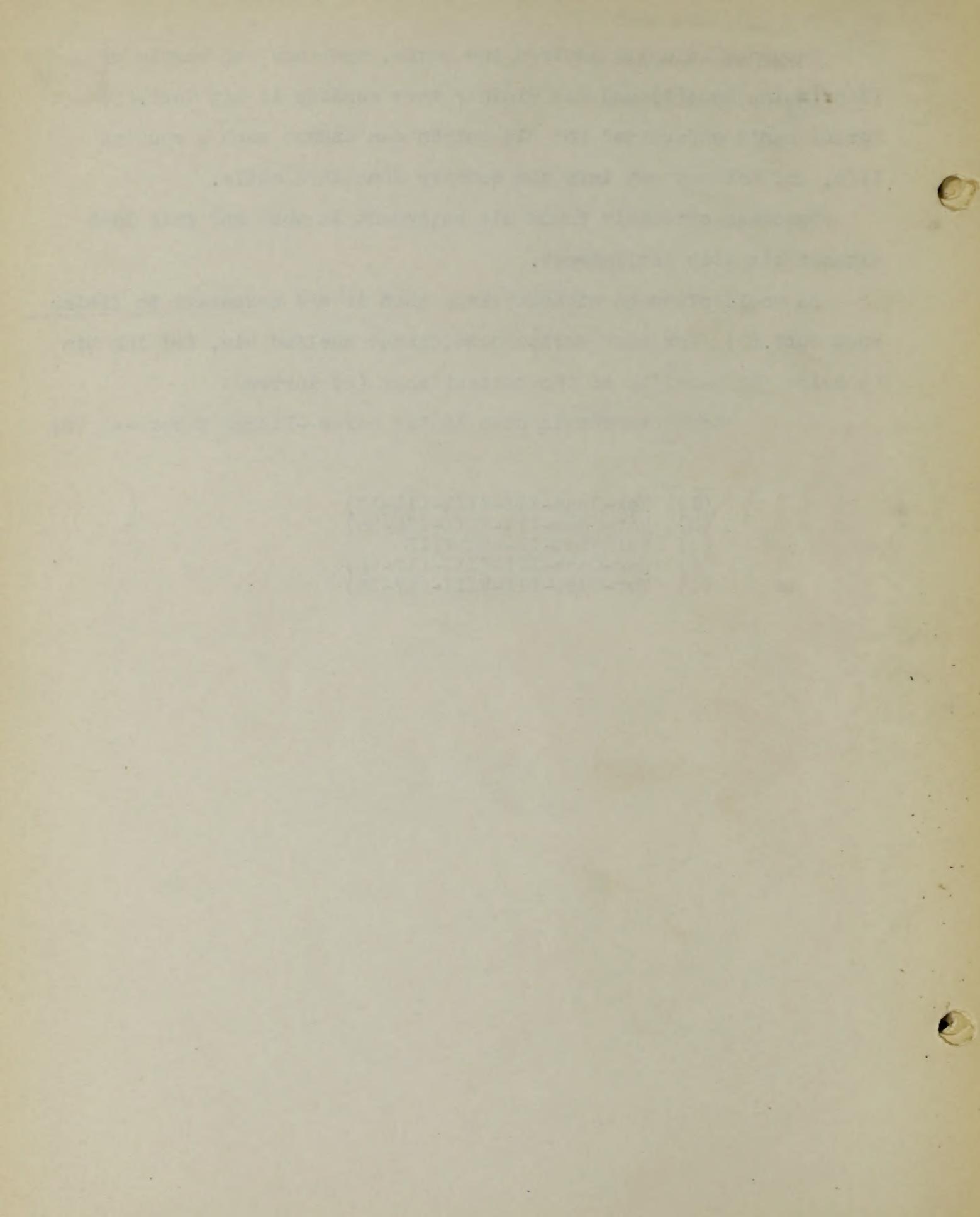
Maecenas actually admired the smoke, opulence and bustle of flourishing Rome(1) and was plainly very serious in his work.(2) Horace can't understand how his patron can endure such a routine life, and not get out into the country once in a while.

Maecenas evidently found his enjoyment in work and felt lost without his city environment.

He would often go without sleep when it was necessary to finish some work.(3) For such seriousness Horace scolded him, telling him to seize the benefits of the present hour (4) instead

"Dona Praesentis cape laetus horae--lingue severa--" (5)

- {1} Hor-Odes-III-XXIX-(11-12)
- {2} Hor-Odes-III-XXIX-(25-28)
- {3} Velleius-II-LXXXVIII
- {4} Hor-Odes-III-VIII-(17-28)
- {5} Hor-Odes-III-VIII-(27-28)



*of Velleius
II. 58. 2*

One may conjecture that Maecenas was a man who had to keep moving, who knew not how to enjoy himself in repose, one who found his pleasure in action. Horace thought such an existence impossible.

Maecenas lived on the Esquiline Hill in an abode noted for its extravagance and splendor.(1) *not at all shown by this rep-*

Horace(2) invites Maecenas to his home, upon one occasion, requesting him to enjoy a poor man's board.

"My Home", Horace seems to say, "is without lavish furniture, but it's a poor man's dwelling, and a consolation for a care-burdened brow."

He is indirectly reflecting the luxuriousness of his patron's home.

Probably Horace is thinking of Maecenas, when he proclaimed himself a deserter from the side of the rich to the camp of those desiring nothing.(3)

(1) Hor-Sat-I-8-14

(2) Hor-Odes-III-XXIX-(13-16)

(3) Hor-Odes-III-XVI-(22-24)

spine of head now has a few scattered dark irregular spots and
about two new, deeper red lines had gotten on and the white hair continues
indistinctly scattered on slugs. Abdomen mostly covered with fine hair and
soft pink patches appear on all legs especially with no bristles remaining.
(11). Collected from vegetation
on, pineapple and other trees and at various heights (2) hours.

Third stage was a yellowish red with numerous
dark reddish brown dots distributed over the body. Eyes of same colour. Legs green
brownish-yellow with numerous small black dots. A few hairs remain on legs
and abdomen and the abdominal and genital regions glabrous at all
times.

- and the following red areas, supposed to indicate the colour of blood
collected would be quite diff to body and the body with numerous red lines
(12). unlabelled

VI-8-1-100-moll (1)
(AD-5)-XIX-111-4-100-moll (2)
(P-1)-IV-111-400-moll (3)

Augustus, whenever he was not well, used to sleep at Maecenas' home. (1)

He could enjoy there the splendid gardens, gardens of a type first introduced by Epicurus at Athens, (2), really pleasure grounds.

Maecenas, considered effeminate, may have been the victim of some chronic disease. He was ill, at one time, for three years with a fever, (4), which made rest for him, by day or night, practically impossible. To induce sleep he often drugged himself with wine, (5), and utilized artificial means, distant music and sounds of falling waters. (5)

(1) Suetonius--LXXII--"Deified Augustus"

(2) Pliny--XIV--4

(3) Juv.--Sat.I--(63-68)

(4) Pliny--N. H.--VII--51

(5) Seneca De. Prov.III--10

and the style of handwriting and size of manuscript, which
is to follow, making division with small vertical strokes at
certain points with a small horizontal bar separating each section
which are to be used for punctuation and other characters
such as dots and dashes, and the like, as punctuation marks, as
are now used in our books, &c., and also for
separating all such words or combinations of letters
as shall have initials, possibly two, with a short horizontal
bar over them to indicate the first

"common article" -- like "the" -- "a" -- "an" -- "is" -- "are" -- "was"
"were" -- "will" -- "shall" -- "can" -- "may" -- "must" -- "ought" -- "oughtn't"
"will" -- "shall" -- "can" -- "may" -- "must" -- "ought" -- "oughtn't"

Horace in speaking of the applause that greeted Maecenas in coming into the theatre, also mentioned that the occasion for the applause was the recovery of Maecenas from an illness that nearly caused his death (1). This same ode starts thus:-

-Cur me querellis exanimas tuis-

Maecenas was plainly sensitive about his health, something which mildly disgusted Horace, who immediately assures Maecenas that their horoscopes agree and tells him to cease worrying (2).

Maecenas probably relied upon Horace for the practical consolation that we know the poet could give.

At one time, Horace (3) was away from Rome for a month when he had promised to be back in five days

(1) Hor. Odes - 22-26

(2) Hor. Odes II-XVII - (21-22)

(3) Hor. Epist I-VI

Horace pleads ill health, but at the same time declares his spirit of independence.

(nec otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto) (1)

He seems to say that he will return to Rome when he feels in the mood, but that now the country holds his attention.

Rome no longer pleases the poet, (2) but now Tibur and Tarentum hold his attention.

It's possible that Maecenas wished to see Horace upon some matter of business that he wished him to return to Rome, but it's also possible that he missed his friend greatly after this month away, and simply wished him back with him.

Maecenas wrote the following lines:-

Vita dum superest, benest; hanc mihi
vel acuta
Si sedeam cruce, sustine (3)

Should give
the whole quotation

(1) Hor. Epist-I-VII-(35-36)

(2) Hor. Epist-I-VII-(44-45)

(3) Seneca-Epist. Morales-CI-II

beraineh mudi emir hdi. Wa jadi ,dilahid iki abang umur

.....
.....

(1) (emir akbarihi mudi mudi atto uan)

ad mudi ayoh at mudi ilih bel santi gas ad mudi oh
mudimatu ad ahli qunsoo uan dudu dan ,haha adi ni alor
ben tuhuh uan ang (2) ,tuog adi amaleh tegor'oh adi

.....
.....

ingi emeroh uan ad hulusi amasoh uan aloroh uan

ad mudi ad ahli bedulu ad hulu kembang lo-utara emer
qiqeng kusir ad hulusi ad tuah elokanoh uan alor ad ,emor

ad ahli bedulu ad hulusi qiqeng ben ,qura dinan etdi emer

-;suhu galuhoh adi pitoru amasoh

intu oan ;tuan ,tautauu sub .nEV

.....
.....

(2) emeroh ,emir mudeha lu

.....
.....

(BB-BB)-EDV-S-taigB .vol (1)

(BB-BB)-EDV-T-taigL .vol (2)

ED-(B-sulaw .TaigL-sulaw (3)

This unhealthy philosophy seems to be that of a sick man, who is somewhat neurasthenic. He is willing to suffer torture, if only life may remain. Surely it would be impossible to say that he wished to live, because he really enjoyed living. Enjoyment, under pain, would be impossible.

He evidently thought that death meant the end, and unwilling to embrace death, preferred to live, even if under physical handicap.

Maecenas' home life was irregular, his wife causing him much trouble. He often grieved over her waywardness (1), although he himself, a chronic complainer about his health, might have been a disagreeable husband.

In 16 B. C. it was said that Augustus and Terentia, wife of Maecenas, went away together to Gaul (2), intending to live abroad. We note from this same reference (2) that a certain

(1) Seneca--De Prov. III --10

(2) Dio--LIV--19

Taurus was left in care of the city, for during the last ten years of his life Maecenas was out of favor at court (1)

Terentia, being intimate with Augustus, must have caused trouble between her husband and his master.

His home life, without the interest of children, along with the waywardness of his wife, must have caused Maecenas not a little anxiety.

Maecenas up to the end of his life remained a knight. He never had the ambition to become a Senator.

One may say that this was a mark of conceit, that he wished to be chief of knights rather than simply another Senator. However, as Mr. Girard says, (2) "Maecenas simply saw more freedom in remaining a knight than being connected with the regular organization of the State."

- (1) Merivale--History of Romans--Chap. 27
(2) Horace et Mecene--Revue Politique--Dec. 1873

Lastly, one may wonder whether he ever played. Recreation, a necessary part of any man's life, found its place on Maecenas' daily program.

Horace, in telling how he is subjected to envy because he is Maecenas' friend says:

Ludos spectaverat una, luserat in campo;

Fortunae filius! omnes (1)

This may have been one specific instance when they witnessed the shows and played together, but because Horace mentions it as an occasion for envy to others, it seems probably that they played games together often enough, to cause general talk among the people.

On the trip to Brundisium Horace (2) mentions that fact that Maecenas played ball, on one occasion, while he and Vergil went to bed.

Ferrero says that Maecenas had a passion for physical exercise. (3)

Writing, too, was perhaps part of his recreation program.

(1) Hor. Sat. 2 6 (48-49)

(2) Hor. Sat. 1-5 (48)

(3) Ferrero Vol. 3-15

He was evidently a connoisseur of the best in wines (1) for Horace, in the opening line of this ode, tells Maecenas that he will get only cheap wine at his house.

He was learned in the literature of both Latin and Greek, (2) so must have found therein a source of much pleasure.

He was especially fond of a pantomime actor by the name of Bathyllus, (3) and attended performances where this man was playing.

During spare time, Maecenas worked out a system of shorthand, (4) evidently to make more easy, routine work connected with the government.

He was also the first to construct a swimming pool of warm water in the city. (5)

In general, from what has been said, we may mention several outstanding faults. He was a complainer about his health, effeminate, a lover of luxury, a man with a distorted philosophy of life.

At the same time we must admit that he was very talented, (6)

(1) De Poet. 5 (9-10)

Review Politique Dec 1873

(1) Hor. Odes 1-20 -1

(2) Hor. Odes 3-8 -5

(3) Tac. Annals 1 -54

(4) Dio LV-7

(5) Dio LV-7

(6) Seneca Epist. Morales xlx - 9

possessed of many native gifts, one who was always on the job and one who could do his work well.

Seneca is rather unfair in judging him (1) contrasting him on his downy couch with the patriot Regulus upon the cross. Seneca, here, however, is not really criticising Maecenas as a man but Maecenas as a symbol of Epicureanism or as Mr. Girard (2) says, "Seneca is indirectly criticising Nero".

At any rate, he later contrasts Maecenas' effeminate manner of walking with his eccentric style of writing and says (3) "The looseness of his speech matches his ungirt attire and manner of walking."

For all of his effeminateness he was a hard worker and capable minister.

(a) "A straw and a bank covered with long-
tailed birds."

(b) "The boy was ploughing the marsh with

boots and turning up the shallow

(1) De Prov. 3 (9-10)

(2) Horace and Mecene- Revue Politique Dec 1873

(3) Seneca Epist. CXIV

sis no wéini sas dde uno ,mildy written down to bengaloo
Now these sas ab blung sas uno has de
gakshana (1) mid galibat si xishu reader si aman
ad-mpu hukum jatting odde date dudu quod sas no xis
gakshana qifat jas si ,xeravoc ,xas ,xomu ,xato
minimunil to Jodhpur a no univari and am a no univari
gakshana qidantil si aman" ,open (2) bengal .id sas no
fors
azamkha 'assam stortous warl di ,xeravoc si
has galibat si xis gakshana odde galibat to xelam
xishu mid nadidam kosegu mid to univari ad" (3) xya
"galibat to xelam the xishu
xishu xas a has od gakshana mid to xis xelam
xishu mid sas

(1-2) 6 .xatil si [A]
XVII and occidental author written Date bengal [B]
XVIII .xayil sas [C]

III

Although Maecenas styled himself a man of letters, his style was said to have been eccentric and debauched. (1) Often quoted as typical of Maecenas' style and philosophy is the following. (2)

very misleading Debilem facito manu, debilem

manus which he did pede coxo

Tuber adstrue gibberum, lubricos
quate dentes

(b) Vita dum superest, benest: hanc

mihi vel acuta

Si sedeam cruce, sustine.

⁽³⁾ Seneca quotes several lines from Maecenas' pen which are what he calls examples of Maecenas' intoxicated style.

(a) "A stream and a bank covered with long-tressed woods."

his style with the artificial words in which words and oftentimes even triplets

(b) "See how men plough the channel with boats and turning up the shallows leave gardens behind them."

- (1) Seneca--Epist. Morales- XIX - 9
(2) Seneca--" " 101 -11
(3) Seneca--Epistles CXIV--5

(c) "Threads of tiny tapers and crackling meal"

(d) "Mothers or wives clothing the hearth"

These lines could certainly not be termed, manly. However, choosing a few lines here and there from any writer is very misleading. Even Seneca later mentions two lines from Maecenas which he himself admired for their manly vigor.

(a) "There's thunder even on the loftiest peaks" (1)

(b) "I want no tomb, for Nature doth provide for outcast bodies burial. (2)

These two lines impressed Seneca, but on the whole, Maecenas' style was probably eccentric. Tacitus (3) refers to his style as full of affectation and artificial ornament. In referring to it, he speaks (3) of the "crisping pins" or "curling irons" of Maecenas. He probably means to compare his style with the artificial curls in which women and effeminate men tricked out their hair.

(1) Seneca--Epist. Morales- XIX - 9

(2) " " " - XCII-35

(3) Tacitus-Dialogue on Oratory--26

"Ivan Yakovlevich has already paid to Kuznetsov". (a)

"Urged with particular severity to pay off" (b)

"well - known , because of the "Kuznetsov" horses could escape
at random you must always have enough small with a policeman , there
now would not be able to catch them again . With which you
would always think not because "Kuznetsov" and could not escape

(c) "arouse suspicion and do not believe it yourself" (a)

"not believe; which you will not , depend on draw I" (a)

(d) "Kuznetsov sold his horses

"horses sold no and , because horses of cattle and horses
steal" (e) "Kuznetsov , because you will be "maneuvres
, because he is stealing has no chance" to do it by night and as
to "not believe" add in (f) horses no , it is because of
because of which you will be "maneuvers" to "not believe"
- nothing can happen which will allow him to believe that
"that Kuznetsov has been buying new cattle

8 - XII - 1919 . Subject - manevr (1)

85-1100 - " " " (2)

85--"manevr no engolaid-nutian? (3)

Maecenas wrote several works, a work entitled "Prometheus" "a Symposium," a work entitled "De Cultu suo" "Octavia" some stray verse and perhaps some History. (1)

Horace (2) tells us that Maecenas could, if wished to do so, write history, or at least he thinks Maecenas better prepared for such work than he.

Maecenas was said to have written many "carmina". (3)

In the circle of Maecenas were many writers who taken together formed a rather diversified group. There was Valerius Messala, a finely educated patrician, the sharp-sighted temperamental Asinius Pollio, Propertius noted for his pacifism, Horace, the Epicurean, but later on, friend of Stoicism and Vergil the great classicist, (4) upon whom Maecenas seldom pressed his wishes.

In a reference (5) in Pauly we find the following statement: "Maecenas had oversight of the development of writing in both Poetry and Prose. So it is clear that he approached

(1) Seneca - Epistulae Morales XIX - 9x note: Pauly
Page 220 "Prosa"

(2) Hor Odes II XII (9-12)

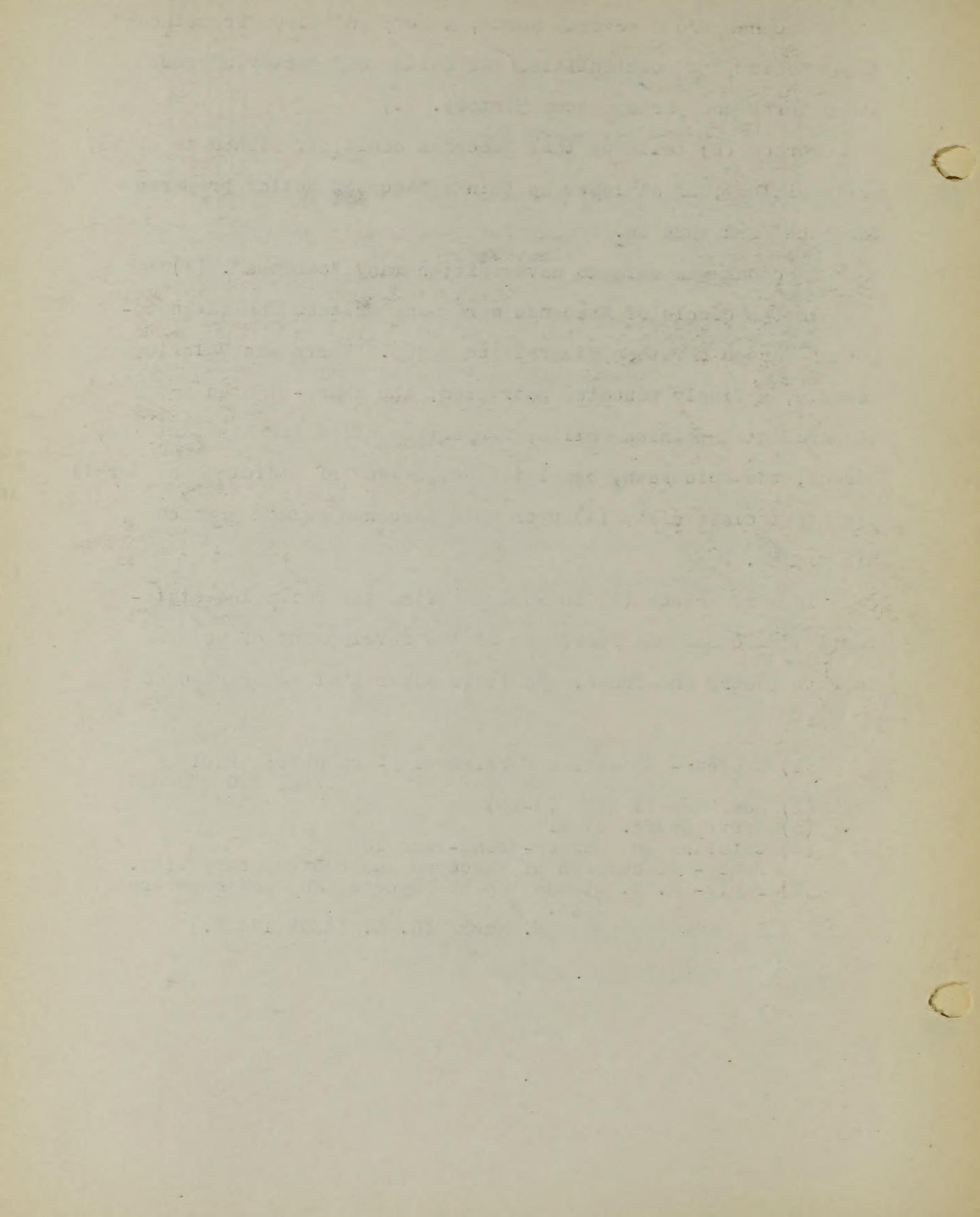
(3) Serv; Georg. II 41

(4) Catullus and Horace-Frank-Page 155.

Pauly- Discussion of Maecenas and contemporary litt.

(5) Pauly- R. E. Discussion of Maecenas and contemporary litt.

F. Mark (R. M. LXXIV 174 f.)



writers already known and pressed them into the service of Augustan policies, and created through them an official Press, as it were". Such remarks by Horace and Vergil show that Horace and Vergil (1) were writing at his request.

In looking at this group within his circle we cannot say that Maecenas was interested in them only for the service they were rendering to the Augustan regime. We have already seen that Maecenas wrote, himself, several works, was learned in Latin and Greek, and interested in literature. If we did not know these facts we would certainly have a right to think that he organized this group of writers simply for Augustan propaganda.

We owe the Georgics of Vergil to Maecenas (1) and from this same reference (1) we see that Horace also wrote at Maecenas' express wishes.

(1) Hor. Epode XIV - 5: Virgil Georg. III - 41

To appreciate the real worth of Maecenas one should look ahead to the age in which Juvenal wrote (1) and lamented the fact that no longer a Maecenas lived to patronize literary merit. It is very true, as Martial (2) says that "where there is a Maecenas, a Maro will not be lacking."

It is difficult and slightly embarrassing to give an account of Maecenas. His post was unable to convey the best impressions of himself, and after the foundation late in the year 50, when Octavian died, the bad policy of the new emperor.

(1) Juv. Sat. VII - 94

(2) Mart. VIII - 56 . 5

(3) Mart. Sat. 23-73 (part) and

(4) Mart. Sat. 23-73-ante or later 40-shown,

(5) Mart. Sat. 1-71-57

(6) Mart. Sat. 23-73-ante 2004

which has succeeded to those from which it
was first taken, though not at all like them.
The new ones are larger, thicker, and have
more rounded corners. They are also
more yellowish than the old ones, though the
latter are still quite yellowish.

IV

In 38 B. C. came the great moment in Horace's life when Vergil introduced him to Maecenas. The date 38 B. C. is fixed by Horace(1) who tells us in this reference that seven and nearly eight years have gone by since he was reckoned in the circle of Maecenas' friends. This satire (1) was supposed to have been written either in 31 or 30 B. C. (2)

Shy(3) and plainly embarrassed in the presence of Maecenas, the poet was unable to convey the best impression of himself, and after the introduction left with that mean feeling that he had ruined a great opportunity.

Horace must have felt very discouraged. At the time he was working as scribe to a quaestor, a position which he had purchased, it being a post reserved to freedmen, under the Republic and still continued (4). Horace, of aristocratic instincts was brought into contact with actors, parasites, sophists, and in general-----

(1) Hor. Sat II-VI (40) sqq

(2) Hor. Sat II-VI-note on line 40-Shorey

(3) Hor. Sat I-VI-57

(4) Ferrero-Vol III-XIV-Page 264

the poorer classes of the city. He must have seen many tedious days and nights. We could hardly expect him to be writing odes now. At the time, however, before his introduction to Maecenas, he had attempted to compose Greek poetry, but quickly gave it up(1), saying that a vision of Romulus had urged him to do so.

In Satire II-Book I, instead of attacking some important moral question, he cynically discussed whether it was best to pay court to the married ladies or to the courtesans.

This whole satire plainly portrays Horace's disgust with life, at this time, that is, before his introduction to Maecenas.

Once again(2) we see a discouraged Horace when he urges the people of Rome to seek an imaginary dream isle, to "fly beyond the Tuscan shore and seek the happy plains."

number of his friends, says months after the first introduction, (3) sometime in the year 38 B. C.

(1) Hor. Sat. I-X (31-35)

(2) Hor. Epodes XVI (39-48)

(3) Greatness and Decline of Rome-Vol III-XV

(2) Hor. Sat. I-VI (31-34)

6

another year now stand from off. A fine sort to measure between and
when gathered up or laid together showed lines of "wedges" here with
numerous of small horizontal like streaks pointing outwards with the
end of every "wedge" and a number of small groups of horizontal had had
one of the larger had allowed to remain it had broken up into smaller pieces, (these
smaller ones gathered to himself, I took off several of
them and it turned out numerous thinning and enclosing them
numerous of the same as in which between each of them was of
this length a coarse yellowish brownish white stone with
numerous of horizontal lines visible, at least some of them in which
are of such small dimensions as can be (E) which can
tell us what must have been the use of such to myself and
entirely upon and does not appear to have any use.

(65-16) X-1 Job well (1)

(65-16) IVX yellowish well (2)

Horace, here, reflects general public weariness with Civil War.

The period after Philippi was one of extreme bitterness for the proud poet.

He probably thought that, after this introduction Maecenas had forgotten him, but this was not so.

Pressing business had drawn Maecenas' attention to the government matters.

Sextus Pompey was, at this time, preventing the passage of cornships from Egypt and Sicily to Rome. Public demonstrations at Rome made action necessary for Octavianus(1).

Maecenas, of course, was very busy, at the time, but with Sextus out of the way, he summoned Horace into the number of his friends, nine months after the first introduction,(2) sometime in the year 38 B. C.

(1) Greatness and Decline of Rome-Vol III-XV

(2) Hor. Sat I-VI (61-62)

Evidently Horace was, as yet, not so well known to Maecenas, as a writer. Ferrero (1) believes that Maecenas regarded Horace as a future politician. What an estimation of the poet!

To celebrate his entrée into the circle of Maecenas, Horace wrote the third satire of Book I on "Friendship."

The trip to Brundisium (2) was a fine month's vacation for the poet, and he certainly must have welcomed the chance to get away from his office duties.

(1) Greatness and Decline of Rome - Vol 3 - XV - Page 279

(2) Horace Sat. I - 5

rumored of around 1200 or 1300, and as you yourself witnessed
yourself, probably somewhat more, and installed the present system, it is
likely that the population of India, including yourself, would be no
more than 100,000,000 and even so the number of
"Gidabasir?" as I know to exist must be about
100,000,000. I'd soon find a new (2) marketplace of quite a differ-
ent size and character and from what I understand of the "Gidabasir"
residents suffice and won't you

GTE agent - 13 - 5 Nov - want to discuss this connection (1)
G - I - 1st custom (2)

-37-

Mention of the gift of the farm from
Macenas should have preceded this
v.

May 8, 1911 in the territory of the commune of Licenza on
the provincial road called Vico Varo Orvinio, excavation work
started upon what was supposed to be Horace's Sabine Farm.

Propaganda, started by the lovers of Horace and especially
by Professor Vincenzo Ussani, Professor of Latin literature
at the University of Pisa, really brought about this excavation
work.

It had been supposed there was something there for one
hundred years. This spot had been often pointed out to tourists
as Horace's villa, where a few floors of inlaid mosaic were visible.

Professor Angelo Pasqui and the minister of Public Works
were influenced to undertake this work, which continued straight
up until October 1911 when the rainy season caused suspension.

The excavations proved the spot well chosen and revealed
the status of a notable roman villa of a lordly type, yet, at
the same time, bearing marks of austere simplicity.

in general to receive and to understand and at last to give
your judgment which you will have time to do
which extend beyond all the knowledge you have now been
able to receive. In which I hope you will be successful, though
you yourself admit to yourself, however sincerely you may do
so, that your present judgment is not worth having and that it
is inferior to that of others; yet it must pass through itself, and you therefore,
though you know better, do accept it as a truth, which you do not
know to be true, so that you will have nothing against you
when you have to meet with others who have
different opinions. This may be done by means of the following
method: You may say to them, "I have heard what you say, and
do not, therefore, accept it as true, because I have not
been able to receive it as true, and I have not been able to

Before the rainy season came on, the principal part had been uncovered.

Four years later, excavation work was resumed by stages, when the death of Professor Pasque interrupted the work.

Is this Horace's Villa?--Dr. Lugli says- "A long series of experiences has caused me to believe it is absolutely certain." The only thing lacking is Horace's name on the door plate which, if written, would read."

- Sabina Villula Horatii -

Dr. Lugli believes that judging from Horace's descriptions, the villa is absolutely his.

I secured this above material from Giuseppe Lugli's Monumenti Autichi.--Milano 1926

The modern road out to the villa follows along the Anio's winding. As Miss Haight says (1) "there are many temptations to stop by the way--at Palombara for the ascent of Monte Gennaro, at Hadrian's villa, and most of all at Tivoli."

But we must go on to the little

The house faced south. There was a garden in front,

(1) Hor. Epistles I. 18 (104-113)

(2) Mrs. Art of Enjoyment-Haight

(3) Mrs. Epistles I. 2 (49-50)

The house, on the north side, is reached, from the garden, by three sets of steps. Across the front of the house was a wall.

town of Vico Varo, and just beyond Vico Varo, we turn to the left up the road which follows the Digentia. The Digentia is mentioned by Horace (1) "As often as the Digentia refreshes me, says Horace, what do you think are my sentiments--that my fortune may remain as it is now."

We now ascend to the town of Rocca Giovane. An inscription on the wall going up to the castle states that the Emperor Vespasian restored here a shrine of Victoria, and as the Sabine Goddess, Vacuna, was often identified with Victoria, this restored shrine may have been Vacuna's (2)

Horace (3), in finishing a letter to a friend said. "These words I dictated to you behind the mouldering temple of Vacuna: in all other things happy, except that you were not with me."

This inscription of Vespasian's makes us feel we are in Horace's country.

Horace's farm is about (32 miles from Rome, (14) from Tivoli. (2)

The house faced south. There was a garden in front, with a walk around it. In the center of the garden was a fish pond.

The house, on the north side, is reached, from the garden, by three sets of steps. Across the front of the house was a hall.

- (1) Hor. Epist. I 18 (104-112)
(2) Hor. Art of Enjoyment-Haight
(3) Hor. Epist. I X (49-50)

Directly opposite the middle steps, was a large room. There were three rooms to the right of this central room and three to the left, although the rooms were not all the same size. In three of the rooms the mosaic floors are visible, black and ivory-white in color.

Behind these rooms in the front of the house was another passageway, and north of this passageway were other rooms.

I received the above material from Elizabeth Haight's "Horace and his art of enjoyment and from pictures and a map in Dr. Lugli's Monumenti Antichi.

Miss Haight says "Whatever archaeologists decide about the ownership of the Sabine Villa, we shall always feel that we mounted to Horace's Sabine citadel. In that retired valley, encircled with hills, sunlit at morn and eve, vocal with rivulet, shaded by olives, the genius of the place is his."

Horace(1) himself said that the rising sun warmed his villa on the right side, while the setting sun warmed it on the left. He also said in this same reference that a dark valley broke a continual range of mountains around the villa.

(1) Hor. Epist. I-16 (5-8)

Apparently between the introductions to Maecenas in 38 and the gift of the Sabine farm around 34 B.C., Horace still worked in the quaestor's office. This gift meant retirement for him.

In Satire II - VI (l - 4) he shows his appreciation-- "This was in my prayers, says Horace, a bit of ground not too large, where there was a garden, a fountain with continual stream close to the house, and a little woodland." "Indeed, the gods have done better for me" says Horace.

"O rural retirement when shall I behold thee!" (1)

The farm itself was worked by eight slaves, for Horace once threatened one of his servants with punishment, making him number nine on the Sabine farm, if he didn't keep quiet. (2)

At another time, Horace speaks of five (5) tenant farmers, who lived on the farm, (3) who used to be sent to Varia, modern Vico Varo.

These two references perhaps refer to two different ways of running the farm.

(1) Sat. II-6-60

(2) Hor. Sat. II-7-118

(3) Hor. Epist. I-14-(1-3)

The Sabine farm which meant so much to Horace, may have been looked upon by Maecenas as compensation for Horace's confiscated Venusian farm, and may have been State property. (1) However that fact cannot lessen Horace's appreciation.

This gift brought poetic inspiration back to Horace, lightened his heart, opened up new sources for material for him, and gave him a happy medium in which to work.

In Ode XVIII - Book III, we find the poet in happy mood. This one was written to Faunus. The village folk were having a holiday with rustic celebration.

We find Horace, here, in complete sympathy with the rustic faith and worship. He had much in common with them, having been brought up in a rustic environment himself.

Ode XXII - Book III, was written to Diana and shows the poet identifying himself with the peasant folk.

(1) Catullus and Horace - Frank - Page 158

and you yourself as being on terms with your wife and
yourself a "success" and as being yourself an "example" of your honest work
(1) expressing what your wife you have, and statement between
yourselves & yourself should become fact that you will
not tell of your relationship others beyond this city
and further my opinion was on hearing , that she brought
back at night at earliest around a old story book , and
book passed at noon next morn on , III doct - 111111 one of
which was this specific not unusual or positive one you will
not tell others where you were at , and , yourself back on
and , and still others at noon had no evidence but still no
further consecutive witness as of saying he had not
and owing his arrival at earliest on , III doct - 111111 and
that morning not date I could get hold of

III doct - 111111 - doct by selfed (1)

He promises, every year, to sacrifice a boar, before a pine tree which is sacred to the Goddess, following on old rustic custom.

"Faunus, the spirit of the spring and of the pine tree and the Lares of the crossroads still lived for Horace. They played near his home behind the trees on the hills, and it delighted Horace to get back into communion with them."

On the Sabine farm, he was able to realize what Mr. Frank so well says.

The great contentment of Horace on the farm is well shown in one of his odes (2) to a girl friend, Tyndaris. "The gods are my protectors," says Horace, "Here plenty shall flow to you, and here you shall avoid the heat of the dog-stor, and here, under the shade, quaff, cups of un intoxicating Lesbian"

(1) Catullus and Horace-Frank-Page 197.

(2) Hor. Odes. 1-xvll-(13-22)

-44-

When we turn to the period of the Epistles we find Horace more consistant in his love for the country. He has devoted himself to the study of philosophy.

-Nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono;
quid verum atque decens curo et rogo et omnis in hoc sum: (1)

Now, no longer able to trifle, Horace turns his attention to more serious things. He had, indeed, always been a student of philosophy. He tells us in one of his satires (2) that whenever he visited with friends in the country, table talk was always of a serious nature.

Like the English poet Tennyson, Horace was a recluse, viewing society from an isolated spot, standing aloof from its activities, but nevertheless interested in the happiness of his fellow men, and the problems of society.

(1) Hor. Epist. 1- 1-(10-11)

(2) Hor. Sat. 11-6 (73-76)

should lead us onward with the bearing and the morale which
will prevail over all . qualities and will prove our independence from
any foreign power. It is important to have a clear idea of our
present position and our future course, without regard to any
(2) - more and at the same time to have enough courage to keep
onward and upward against all difficulties and
to discharge our duty , honest , fair and upright without
cowardice and (3) continue also to use it as shield of independence
to repel any kind of aggression and at the same time honestly ac-
cording to our principles and our
convictions not only towards other countries but
also towards our own people , giving back to our
countrymen all their lost rights and freedom and
our policy will be conducted with the full recognition of the
importance of the principles of justice and
righteousness in dealing with other

(1A-65)-2 4-17-50-1
(37-20) 6-11-50-1

During his days on the farm he reflected upon and enumerated some of the weaknesses he saw in men around him-- love of gold, legacy hunting, building of enormous villas, the bustle of city life. Such things made Horace think.

He proclaims the mission of the poet--the shaping of the character of the young, an instructor to rising generations. (1)

In Homer (2) he now finds a guide for good conduct. Ulysses now becomes for Horace a model of self control and character.

The even flow of country life, its quietness, the babbling brooks, and moss covered rocks, were becoming Horace's greatest source of pleasure. Health, too, had much to do with this change in the poet.

- {1} Hor. Epist. II-I-(126-131)
(2) Hor. Epist. I III-1 et seq.

has many beautiful and rare and very old fossils
and rocks and all sort of specimens and the same Department
will be anxious to publish your report, also to assist
and encourage other naturalists both with their collections and
the geological section, and to establish and maintain all
(1) continuous series of sections as quickly and as completely
as possible, so as to make a short map at (2) scale of
geological features like the following a distinct and valuable record
published with the assistance of the most recent and
best known naturalists from different parts of the country,
and with the aid of some bad, but useful, specimens to determine

1860-1861

(1860-61)-I-II 1860-61 (1)
1860-61 I-II 1860-61 (2)

Horace had been troubled with indigestion before (1) also some sort of eye weakness (1). He was under the care of Antonius Musa, (2) Court physician who had forbidden him to go to Baiae, and in his letter to Maecenas, he explained his longer absence as due to ill health, some sort of chest weakness.

At any rate, the Sabine form, at this time, afforded him a retreat where he could observe with keenness the world about him and set down maxims or rules for a happy life, bringing to bear, the wealth of past experience.

Maecenas must have often regretted that the Sabine form ever existed, for it meant the continual absence from Rome of Horace, with more and more infrequent visits to the city.

~~-dedit superque ne designatio non dilavit-(1)~~

Horace speaks of a "form of mobility" in one who looks for variety (1) Sat. I-V. (7-9)
 who looks for variety (1) Sat. I-V. 30
 who looks for variety (2) Epist-I-XV-(2-3)
 than a man's social (3) Epist-I-VII-(25-28)
 place at the unknown. If the unknown were worth knowing".

(1) Sat. I-VI-(41-50)

(2) Sat. I-VII-(5)

(3) Sat. I-VIII-(6): Epist. I-IV-1

(4) Epist. II-(31-32)

(5) Epist. Sat. I-VI-(5)

and with (1) metal and thermal data, however need not necessarily
be used at other than the (1) temperature and the time
interval between the two measurements does not necessarily exceed (1), which
depends upon the boundaries of the material and the
temperature study to this time (1) or such as
is the maximum, will not go over beyond (1), since the
air tends first and second (the maximum) of some function
such as galvanic, will cause a not violent or instantaneous due to
concentrations due to diffusion and
not exceed the first derivative of the concentration
to such rate occurs a transition and when it has balanced with
this rate of linear transition may have been diff., and

(0-1) 27-1 200 {
00 27-1 200 {
(0-1)-27-1-200 {
(20-20)-27-1-200 {

It's interesting to note the growing friendship of Horace and Maecenas from the formal position of patron and patronized. We observe the dignity of the dedication of the first three books of the odes where Horace mentions Maecenas' ancestry and in sublime phraseology calls him "my protection and my darling honor".

He speaks of Maecenas' home:--

"domus hoc nec purior ulla est nec magis his aliena malis (1) and refers to his patron as "partem meae animae" (2)

He speaks of Maecenas' learning, reminding his patron of his extensive knowledge (3), and mentions too his kindness and generosity.

--Satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit--(4)

Horace speaks of Maecenas' real mark of nobility, a man who looked for merit in a person as a basis of friendship rather than a man's social background. (5) He would not "turn up his nose at the unknown, if the unknown were worth knowing".

- (1) Hor. Sat. I--IX--(49-50)
- (2) Hor. Odes. II--XVII--(5)
- (3) Hor. Odes III--VIII--(5): Epist. I-19. 1
- (4) Hor. Epode I--(31-32)
- (5) Hor. Sat. I--VI--5

second to qidabewitj jahweh add yron et qidabewitj wti
, occurring one twice to confirm fariot add most unusual has
been said that not to possession and to qidabewitj add arises of
the qidabewitj "asymptomatic" condition which tends not to allow
possessed by her to "forgetting her" and others experiencing similar fit

--leads "natural" to change of

(1) other entity who signs over the will to him and his son

(2) "names back molten" as nothing else or another who
is neither self gathered, "natural" becomes to change of
the condition and has exhibited the (3) asymptomatic condition and

experiences

(4) --transit and manifested an euphoric state--

and a ,qidabewitj to have lost "possession" to change occurs
rather qidabewitj to about a an causing a of disease not physical one
and qd. mind* the blood all (5) .unconscious losses whom a state
,"galvanic shock after receiving and in memory and in such

[SC-9b]--#1--I .707 .707	GO	{1}
I .71+I .707	{2}--#1--#1 .707 .707	{2}
{3}--#1--#1 .707 .707	{3}	
{4}--#1--#1 .707 .707	{4}	
{5}--#1--#1 .707 .707	{5}	

Later on Horace places Maecenas' name among those whose approval he sought as a basis for evaluating his work (1) and says that as long as Maecenas applauds his work he cares little for the opinion of others.

These references show Horace in his relation to Maecenas as patron and patronized. Later we see them intimate friends, and find many personal references in Horace.

Horace (2) tells his patron that he will get only cheap Sabine wine at his house, evidently, in case Maecenas comes over to see him.

In another ode (3) we find Horace inviting Maecenas over for a party.

"Take a hundred cups, says Horace, in honor of the safety of your friend, and let's have a party until daylight."

In another ode we find Horace celebrating the birthday of Maecenas (4) "a day, says Horace almost more sacred to me than my own birthday, since from this day, my dear Maecenas reckons his flowing years".

(1) Hor. Sat. I--X--76

(2) Hor. Odes I--XX--1

(3) Hor. Odes III--VIII--(13-15)

(4) Hor. Odes IV--XI--(17-20)

Once again we see Horace speaking very intimately to Maecenas (1) "Would you, says Horace, change one of Lycimnia's tresses for all the rich Achaemenes possessed?"

Lycimnia is probably Terentia, the wife of Maecenas.

In an epode (2), Horace speaks most intimately when he wishes Maecenas bad luck upon visiting his lady friend, if he has the nerve to eat any more of that so offensive garlic.

This reference is about the most intimate one that we have.

We see Horace (3) asking Maecenas

"Why do you kill me with your complaints". Horace then cleverly informs Maecenas that it is not agreeable to the Gods or to him, that he should depart first. Horace is becoming an adviser to Maecenas.

"Cease to admire the smoke, opulence and din of flourishing Rome (4), "says Horace. "seek a poor man's board, (4), it will do you good."

(1) Hor. Odes---II---XII--- (21)sqg

(2). Epode III---(19-22)

(3) Hor. Odes---II---XVII---(1-4)

(4) Hor. Odes---III---XXIX---(11-12): (13-16)

We find Horace (1) telling Maecenas frankly to put aside his political cares. "The Dacian Cotison's army is defeated, says Horace, the troublesome Mede is in the midst of Civil War, the Cantabrian is subject to us now and the Scythians are preparing to quit the field. Leave your work for a while and seize the gifts of the present hour. Enjoy life."

Again Horace gives Maecenas a little advice. "You regard, says Horace (2) what constitution may suit the state, and anxiously fear for Rome" Horace then goes on and tells Maecenas that: only that man is master of himself who can say "I have lived today."

We now see Horace and Maecenas in the relation of friend to friend.

During the period of the Epistles Horace seems to have been a confirmed lover of the country. Maecenas remained a lover of Rome. It's Tibur now or Tarentum for Horace. (3)

- (1) Hor. Odes III-VIII-(17-28)
- (2) Hor. Odes III-XXIX-(25-28)
- (3) Hor. Epist. I-VII-(44-45)

which you are about business called (2) result best as
protection to your personnel called with your knowledge and
which the public has in at what circumstances etc., you
are employing and one man or all persons at understandings and
you will be not from your men, which will bring up further
that you are going to affect with public
interest and receive official a suspended service record when

how, where and when you will receive same (3) which your
employment ended has no way, until you will know that "the man
and I" you have been licensed to sustain in case that your wife

is going away

and to continue with all necessary, the expense you keep up

which you

will be made several settlements and the following will remain
in business suspended, signature and the moral qualifications required
(4) yourself not sufficient to you apply after two to three

(2-7)-117-III page 100 (1)
(2-7)-117-107 page 100 (2)
(2-7)-117-1 dated 10/11/70 (3)

Ill-health, his leaning toward Stoic ideas and growing seriousness of mind made solitude for Horace, the ideal medium in which to work. Hours by babbling brooks or fountains looked better to him now than hours in Rome.

Horace, however, never forgot all that he owed to Maecenas. It is very true, what Juvenal says:

--satur est, cum dicit Horatius "Euhoe"⁽¹⁾--

Maecenas certainly made it possible for Horace to do his best work in fun, and, later on, during the period of the Epistles, to have the proper medium in which to consider ethical questions. The patron gave the poet the means of a happy life, after his period of suffering, after Philippi. Horace knew how to live a happy life and he did so, until his death in 8 B. C. of some violent sickness (2) a few months after the death of Maecenas.

(1) Juv-Sat. VII-62

(2) Life of Horace-Suetonius

--SUMMARY OF REFERENCES IN HORACE TO MAECENAS--

--PERSONAL REFERENCES--
--SATIRES--

- A)-Book 1 -Satire III-Lines (63-65)
- B)-Book 1 -Satire V -Line (48)
- C)-Book 1 -Satire VI -Lines {1-8}
(47)
- D)-Book 1 -Satire VI -Lines (51-53)
Book 1 -Satire VI -Lines (54-64)
- E)-Book 1 -Satire X -Line (76)
(81)
- F)-Book II -Satire VI Lines (40-44)
(48-49)

--ODES--

- A)-Book 1 -Ode 1 -Lines (1-2)
- B)-Book 1 -Ode XX -All
- C)-Book II -Ode XII -Lines (21-28)
- D)-Book II -Ode XVII -Lines (1-4)
(5)
(10-12)
(21-22)
(22-26)
- E)-Book II -Ode XVIII -Lines (11-14)
- F)-Book III-Ode VIII -Lines (5)
(13-15)
- G)-Book III-Ode XVI -Lines (20)
(22-24)
- H)-Book III-Ode XXIX -Lines (1)
(11-12)
(13-16)
(32-33)
- I)-Book IV -Ode XI -Lines(17-20)

--ENGLISH--

--TURKISH--

(23-23) went-III past - I went-(
23-24)

(23) went - I went - I went-(
23-25)

(23-25) went- II past - I went-(
23-26)

(23-26) went- III past - I went-(
23-27)

(23-27) went- IV past - I went-

(23) went - I went - I went-(
23-28)

(23-28) went- V past - I went-(
23-29)

(23-29) went- VI past - I went-(
23-30)

(23-30) went- I went - I went-(
23-31)

II past - I went - I went-(
23-32)

(23-32) went- II past - I went-(
23-33)

(23-33) went- III past - I went-(
23-34)

(23-34) went- IV past - I went-(
23-35)

(23-35) went- V past - I went-(
23-36)

(23-36) went- VI past - I went-(
23-37)

(23-37) went- VII past - I went-(
23-38)

(23-38) went- VIII past - I went-(
23-39)

(23-39) went- IX past - I went-(
23-40)

(23-40) went- X past - I went-(
23-41)

(23-41) went- XI past - I went-(
23-42)

(23-42) went- XII past - I went-(
23-43)

(23-43) went- XIII past - I went-(
23-44)

(23-44) went- XIV past - I went-(
23-45)

57
Personal Reference (continued)

-Epodes-

- A. Epode I { 5-8
 { 31-32
- B. Epode III (19-22)
- C. Epode IX (1-6)
- D. Epode XIV (13)

-Epistles-

- A. Book I Epist. I (1-4)
- B. Book I Epist. VII { 1-5
 { 12-13
 { 22-23

Now, to briefly consider the content of these personal references-

-Satires-

- A. Book I Sat III (63-65) Horace speaks of his own lack of reserve in sometimes bursting in upon Maecenas.
- B. Book I Sat V (48) Maecenas plays ball on one occasion on trip to Brundisium.
- C. Book I Sat VI (1-8) Horace speaks of noble ancestry of Maecenas, on both his mother's and his father's sides.
Maecenas looked for character in a friend.
(47) Horace envied because he is constant guest of Maecenas.
- D. Book I Sat VI (51-55) Maecenas was cautious to admit only the worthy into his friendship.
(54-64) Account on introduction of Horace and entrance into circle of Maecenas
- E. Book I Sat X (76) Horace satisfied with Maecenas approval of his works.
(81) Looks for Maecenas' approval of his satires.
- F. Book II Sat VI (40-44) Horace has been friend to Maecenas now about (8) years - Horace is Maecenas traveling companion.
(48-49) Witnessed shows and played together

(a-2) I analog .
(a-1) .
(a-3) III analog .
(a-1) XX analog .
(a) V analog .

(a-1) I analog I good .
(a-1) IV analog I good .
(a-2) .
(a-1) .

analog is analog to analog but analog analog is analog

analog is analog also analog (a-6) III 148 I good .
but analog is analog as

no analog and no analog analog (a) V good I good .
so analog is analog or analog

is analog analog to analog (a-1) IV 148 I good .
and analog analog and no analog

and analog analog analog analog (a)
and analog analog analog analog to

and analog analog analog analog (a-1c) IV 148 I good .
and analog analog analog

and analog analog analog analog (a-1c)
and analog analog analog

and analog analog analog analog (a-1c) IV 148 I good .
and analog analog analog

and analog analog analog analog (a)
and analog analog analog

and analog analog analog analog (a-1c) IV 148 I good .
and analog analog analog

and analog analog analog analog (a-1c)

ODES

- A. Book I Ode I (1-2) Dedication of First (3) Bks of Odes to Maecenas
- B. Book I Ode XX Horace tells Maecenas he'll get only cheap "Sabine wine" at his house. Applause for Maecenas in theatre.
- C. Book II Ode XII (21-28) Horace mentions a certain "Lycimnia" of whom Maecenas is very fond. This may be his wife.
- D. Book II Ode XVII (1-4) "It isn't agreeable to me or the Gods" says Horace, that you, Maecenas should die first."
- (5) Horace calls Maecenas a part of my soul"
(10-12) Prophesy they will die together.
(21-22) "our horoscopes agree" says Horace.
(22-26) Mentions applause Maecenas got on entering theatre after sickness.
- E. Book II Ode XVIII (11-14) Happy with Sabine farm, Horace requires nothing more of his patron.
- F. Book III Ode VIII (5) Maecenas, learned in both languages; (13-15) "Take (100) cups in honor of your friends safety" says Horace.
- G. Book III Ode XVI (20) "Maecenas, glory of Knights" says Horace.
(22-24) Horace proclaims himself a deserter from side of wealthy. He may refer to Maecenas.
- H. Book III Ode XXIX (1) Horace mentions Maecenas' Tuscan descent
(11-12) Cease to admire Rome, says Horace
(13-16) A poor man's board will often heal a care burdened brow, says Horace.
(32-33) "Remember to duly adjust that which is present" says Horace to Maecenas.
- L. Book IV Ode XI (17-20) Meaning of Maecenas' birthday to Horace.

EPODES

- A. Epode I (5-8) Horace says he is ill at ease away from Maecena company
(31-32) "your generosity has enriched me enough and more than enough" says Horace.
- B. Epode III (19-22) Horace wishes ill luck to Maecenas, if he ever eats any more garlic.
- C. Epode IX (1-6) Overjoyed at news of Actium, Horace wants to know when he and his patron will be able to get together.
- D. Epode XIV (13) "You're madly in love yourself" says Horace to his patron

EPISTLES

- A. Bk. I Epist. I (1-4) Horace has quit the field of lyric poetry.
- B. Bk. I Epist VII (1-5) Horace pleads ill health as the cause
of his month's absence from Rome.
(12-13) "I'll visit you in the spring" says
Horace.
(22-23) Horace means Maecenas as "the good
and wise man who is prepared to do
kindness to the deserving"

B. BK.III - Ode VIII (17-28)

C. BK.III - Ode XIII (25-36)

Odes

A. Ode II (1-4)

B. Ode XIII (1-6)

Now, to briefly consider the content of these odes:

Besides

- A. BK.I - Ode V (27-36) - Reference to Maecenas' trip to Adversum
Intention for Octavianus
(31) - Mentions that someone with members of
his party arrived.

B. BK.II - Ode VI (25) - Maecenas' political importance reflected
that someone by not his agent to those
tributes."

Odes

- C. BK.II - Ode XII (1-12) Refusal to write history and solo/-
probably in connection with Augustus po-
litical propaganda. This reference
would well be called personal, too.

D. BK.III - Ode VIII (17-28) "Postpone your political career" says
Horace. Horace then tells his patron,
why, nothing to worry from treacherous
enemies now.

Political References

Satires

A. Bk.I - Satire V (27-29) (31)

B. Bk.II - Satire VI (38)

Odes

A. Bk.II - Ode XII (1-12)

B. Bk.III - Ode VIII (17-28)

C. Bk.III - Ode XXIX (25-28)

Epodes

A. Epode I (1-4)

B. Epode XIV (1-8)

Now, to briefly consider the content of these references

Satires

A. Bk.I - Sat.V(27-29) - Reference to Maecenas' trip to interview Antonius for Octavianus

(31)- Mentions that Maecenas with members of his party arrived.

B. Bk.II - Sat.VI (38) - Maecenas' political importance reflected "Get Maecenas to put his signet to these tablets."

Odes

A. Bk.II - Ode XII (1-12) Refusal to write history and epic - probably in connection with Augustan political propaganda. This reference could well be called personal, too.

B. Bk.III - Ode VIII(17-28) "Postpone your political cares" says Horace. Horace then tells his patron, why. Nothing to worry from troublesome enemies now.

C. Bk.III - Ode XXIX (25-28) Maecenas worried with cares of State.

Epodes

- A. Epode I (1-4) Maecenas, prepared to go to Actium for service to Octavius.
- B. Epode XIV (1-8) Poems that Horace had promised to his patron, have not been written.
- L. / 1901 - Epodes. XII - 3 Probably poems for political purposes.

L. / 1901 - Epode I - 1 - Simply addresses Maecenas
L. / 1901 - Epode II (20-25) - Direct mention of Maecenas and the
opposition of another, w/ Horace.
L. / 1901 - Epode III (15-20) - General mention of Maecenas
L. / 1901 - Epode IV (20-25) - General mention of Horace
L. / 1901 - Epode V (15-20) - Horace mentioned as friend of
Maecenas.

-60-

L. / 1901 - Ode XI (3) - Horace called "auctor Romanorum"
-61-

L. / 1901 - Epode. XII - (3) - Horace addressed as "Horatius
doot"

-Casual References-
-Satires

- A./ BkI - Sat.I - 1
- B./ BkI - Sat.IX (43-45)
- C./ BkII- Sat.III (312-313)
- D./ BkII- Sat.VI (30-31)
- E./ BkII- Sat.VII (32-34)
- F./ BkII- Sat.VIII (16-17)
(22)

-Odes-

- A./ BkII- Ode XX (7)

-Epistles-

- A./ BkI - Epist. XIX - 1

-Satires-

- A./ BkI - Sat.I - 1 - Simply addresses Maecenas
- B./ BkI - Sat.IX (43-45) - Casual mention of Maecenas and the opinion of another, of Maecenas.
- C./ BkII- Sat.III (312-313) - Casual mention of Maecenas
- D./ BkII- Sat.VI (30-31) - Casual mention of Maecenas
- E./ BkII- Sat.VII (32-34) - Casual mention of Maecenas
- F./ BkII- Sat.VIII (16-17)
(22) - Maecenas mentioned at Banquet of Nasidienus.

-Odes-

- A./ BkII- Ode XX (7) - Maecenas called "dilecte Maecenas"

-Epistles-

- A./ BkI - Epist. XIX - (1) - Maecenas addressed as "Maecenas docte"

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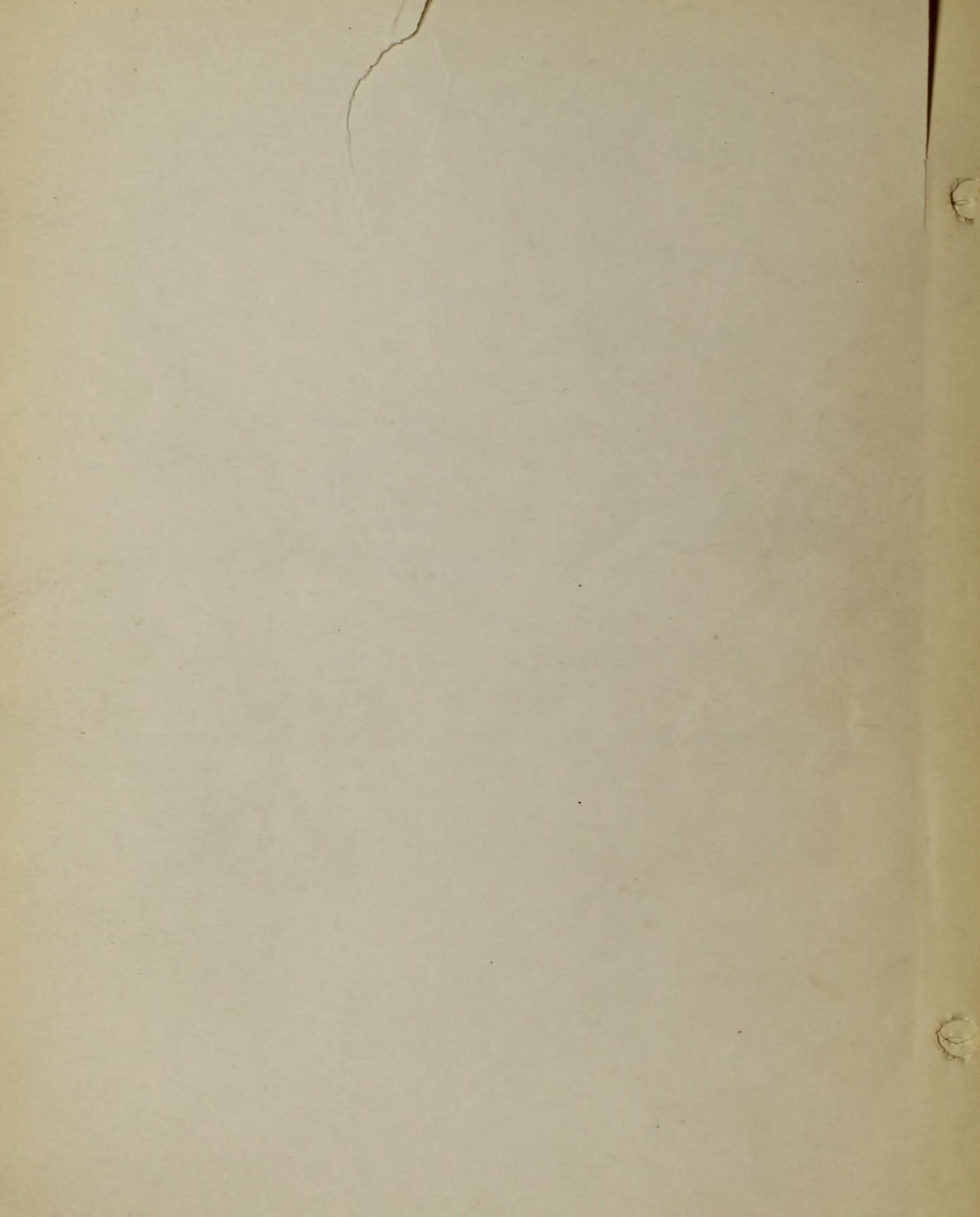
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